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(SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.)

Altogether for Richmond.

Among the first organizations to re-
spond to the request to send dele-
gates to the mass meeting held last
night in the interest of Richmond pro-
gress was the Central Trades and Labor
Council, whose president, Mr. John M.
Ryall, not only attended the meeting,
but took an active part in its delibera-
tions.

The meeting did not lack either in
enthusiasm or promise for Richmond's
future; but there was a feeling of con-
fidence and assured success at the con-
clusion of Mr. Ryall's speech, that was
not there before. For Mr. Ryall said
that he represented seven thousand work-
ingmen, the bone and sinew of our com-
munity, every one of whom was eager-
ly waiting his chance to help Richmond.
In that statement lay the promise and
assurance of a great future for our city.
Every citizen, worthy of the name, is
a workingman. A wider sympathy and
deeper insight into the labors and re-
sponsibilities of each vocation have but
served to confirm the grand thought
of Burns, "A man's man for a' that."
The mechanic at his lathe, the smith
at his forge, the president at his desk,
or the clerk at his counter are one and
all honestly or dishonestly, actively or
sluggishly, bravely or cowardly doing
their appointed work, and the charac-
ter, the spirit, the very physical life of
the community depends on how this work
is done.

It is the individual that dignifies and en-
nobles the work, and not the work that
stamps or lowers the worker. No class
of workers can carry on a community
by itself—least of all in Richmond, where
we are really one big homogeneous fam-
ily—and it is, therefore, a sign of the
utmost encouragement to have the prom-
ise of active and intelligent assistance
from that large and important body of
citizens for which Mr. Ryall spoke.

The Simple Life for Vegetables.

Word comes from Paris that an enter-
prising member of the Academy of Sci-
ences has just discovered a method for
changing a radish into a potato. The
process seems to be a simple one. Catch
a young radish, says the elated discov-
erer, Pasteurize it in a certain pre-
scribed way, and when it grows up it'll
be a potato. Why, if he wanted pota-
toes, it wouldn't have been easier just
to plant potatoes to begin with, he does
not appear to have explained.

The art of metamorphosis is no novelty
in modern life. In the furniture trade,
for example, it has reached a high stage
of development. An oak cabinet that
appears at first sight to be a chiffonier,
becomes, at a touch of the button, a fold-
ing bed; thump it in the proper locality,
and you find yourself with a book-case,
full of Dickens and Thackeray; bend it
back, fold it over, and turn the crank,
and there is a porcelain bath-tub, with
hot and cold water. Nowadays, indeed,
no piece of furniture is so simple looking
that you can be perfectly sure it couldn't
be something else if it wanted to.

A quality eminently desirable in fur-
niture meant for three-room flats may,
however, be less appropriate in other
fields; and we decline to see the spirit
of convertibility thus turned loose upon
Nature. The discovery of the Parisian
scientist opens up a vista down which
we hesitate to glance. Our mind's eye seems
to see other scientists, fired by this glad
triumph, burning late oil to make a
few discoveries of their own. We seem
to see them making them. Reluctantly,
we see them learning how to turn a
cauliflower into a green pea, and a lima
bean into a Brussels sprout. They will
scientifically discover how to make a
cynin out of succotash, and how-and
there! the mind reels refuses to pursue
the disagreeable subject further. This
sort of thing smacks too much of the
president's table; and from our hearts
we hope somebody will call the learned
professors off. Vegetables have a simple
and unassuming nature, and we have
learned to love them for what they are—
not what they might be. Why introduce
high science into the truck-garden? Why
compel a radish to lead a double life?

An article in that instructive little
periodical, Our Animal Friends, gives the

publie some valuable pointers on "How
to Kill a Lobster." This is information
which we, personally, have long desired,
and the author has our hearty appreciation.
Our sole criticism is that he has neglected
to lay down rules for escaping the sub-
sequent penalties of the law. We hope
he will not fail to include this on this
vital matter in the next article of his
series, which is to deal, we understand,
with "How to Murder a Horse."

General Miles's Belated Denial.

It is not to the credit of General Nelson
A. Miles that he should have waited forty
years to make public reply to the charges
brought against him in connection with
his treatment of President Jefferson Davis
while Mr. Davis was a prisoner at Fort-
ress Monroe. General Miles should have
made his denial while Mr. Davis was
here to speak for himself, and before
Mrs. Davis was predated by disease.
But Mr. Davis has spoken, and Mrs.
Davis has spoken, and in the South, at
least, their statements will stand in spite
of anything that General Miles may say
to the contrary. Mrs. Davis declares
that he treated her husband in a brutal
and inhuman manner, and when she was
permitted to visit him General Miles is-
sued a verbal order that "no officer shall
be seen walking with that woman." The
officers told Mrs. Davis of it, and said
that General Miles refused to put it in
writing. Mrs. Davis says, moreover, that
General Miles, in speaking to her of her
husband, referred to him as "Jeff."
It is further charged that on another
occasion Miles thrust his face through
the bars of President Davis's cell while
the latter was lying ill on his bed, and
said: "Hello, Jeff! How are you feeling
to-day?"

These statements were made to Colonel
W. O. Skelton, of Richmond, by Mrs.
Davis herself. They were also made in
Mrs. Davis's book, and General Miles
has every opportunity to reply, but no
word of denial said he.

As to the charges, General Miles never
received positive orders to put them upon
Mr. Davis, he himself admitting that it
was left to his discretion. His state-
ment that Mr. Davis contemplated escape
is too absurd for serious consideration,
for he was an enfeebled man, broken in
body and spirit, imprisoned in a strong
fort guarded by thousands of soldiers,
and yet General Miles would make it ap-
pear that it was his purpose to break out
and run away, and that in order to pre-
vent him from doing so it was necessary
to put iron on his feet! It is a story
which no sane man can credit. As an
evidence of the insubordination and vio-
lence of his prisoner, General Miles men-
tions that Mr. Davis made an assault
upon the man who adjusted the shackles.
But that was after the fact. Mr. Davis
was a high-strung Southern gentleman,
and that he should have been treated as
a common criminal aroused his indigna-
tion to such a point that he could not
restrain his resentment. But it is no
proof whatever that he needed to be
shackled.

The case against General Miles is plain.
He put his prisoner in irons to degrade
and humiliate him, and all the explana-
tion he may make at this late day will
not alter the fact.

Secretary Morton's Dilemma.

A more courageous chief than President
Roosevelt would be hard to imagine and
well nigh impossible to find. Secretary
Morton need not, therefore, fear that
the President will get stampeded and ask
for his resignation; but it by no means
follows that the President will not be em-
barrassed by the position in which Sec-
retary Morton now finds himself. The
situation is full of interest, because out
of his own mouth Secretary Morton has
confessed to making contracts for re-
bates with private car lines in Southern
California—a territory controlled entirely
by the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe
roads. In explaining his attitude, Sec-
retary Morton said: "There is necessarily
a great deal of co-operation between us."
This means simply that two roads com-
bined illegally to divide the territory.

Again, Secretary Morton said, in the
"Orange rate case":

"We tried the costly experiment of
being honest in this thing—living up to
the law as we understood it, and decid-
ing to pay rebates, and we lost so much
business that we found we had got to do
as the Romans did."

So also in cases where his road was
prosecuted for giving rebates to the Beef
Trust and in various grain carrying cases.
"We knew that it was illegal," said Mr.
Morton.

Most flagrant of all was the granting of
a 25 per cent. cut in railroad rates to the
salt company at Hutchinson, Kansas, of
which Secretary Morton's two brothers
were president and treasurer. This re-
bate was granted under the guise of a
division of rates with a switching com-
pany, the details of this transaction,
which the commission called "a more
subterfuge to give a concession and there-
fore unlawful," have been given at length
in this paper.

In all of these occurrences Secretary
Morton was directly concerned as vice-
president and general manager of the
Santa Fe road, and though the Interstate
Commerce Commission does not refer to
him in any way, his connection with and
knowledge of these transactions remains
undisputed. It is therefore of unusual in-
terest.

**FROM the dollar-
and-cent side
of it, it takes less
Armour's Beef
Extract to do more**

**Requires only one-
quarter teaspoonful to
a cup of beef tea, while
some require a full one**

Our cook book
"Culinary Winkles"
mailed free
**Armour & Company
Chicago**

RHEUMATISM

Get a
25-cent
bottle.
If it fails
to cure
I will
refund
your
money.
Munyon,
Phila.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

Interest to see what his attitude will be as
special adviser to the President in the
present railroad problem.

Secretary Morton's past experience of
the urgent pressure to which railroad
managers are subjected, both by com-
petitive shippers and other roads, will
doubtless be of real assistance to the
President, but it is an unexpected turn
of the wheel that makes a Cabinet mem-
ber the source of information for the
President on "How to Cut Rates."

Senator Bailey's Feelings.

When Senator J. W. Bailey said that
he was in doubt as to whether or not
a man in his position should solicit con-
tributions to the University of Virginia
endowment fund, he gave a reasonable
excuse for declining to act. But when
he gave as an additional reason, and as
the main reason, that President Alder-
man had said that Southern statesmen
to-day were not as bright as Calhoun
and the men of that age, he talked like
a school girl, and not like a manly man.

President Alderman meant no offense,
and there was no occasion for Senator
Bailey or any man to take offense. But
suppose he had disparaged the Southern
members of Congress, what had that to
do with the case?

Dr. Alderman is not the University,
notwithstanding that he is the honored
president. The University of Virginia
was here before Dr. Alderman was born,
and it will be here long after he is gone.
It is in need of a rich endowment, and
Senator Bailey is, doubtless, very friend-
ly to the movement. But, because Dr.
Alderman has hurt his feelings, he takes
on a case of sulks, and says he won't
play. He, Senator. Such talk and
such conduct are unworthy of a man of
your good sense and good temper and
Southern chivalry.

The District of Columbia Commission-
ers have sent to the Senate a statement,
showing the following convictions in
local courts for wife-beating, 124 in 1900,
104 in 1901, 122 in 1902, 118 in 1903 and
107 in 1904.

That looks like Washington needs the
whipping post or some other strenuous
punishment to hold in check its brutal
husbands.

The four sovereigns of England, Aus-
tria, Germany and Italy draw \$15,000,000
per year in the way of salaries. That
is to say four kings take the table
stakes in Europe. Much the same way
in this country.

After having enjoyed the courtesies at
the White House, Mr. Bryan winked his
other eye at Mr. Roosevelt in a way to
indicate that he would be glad to return
the compliment some sweet day.

Sixteen thousand Russians reached this
land of freedom in December last. It
is not stated whether they were run-
ning from the Czar or the Japs.

Father Gopon is said to have escaped
from Russia. It is tolerably safe to say
the Czar will not make much effort to
get him back.

Certainly it was the coldest day we
have had this winter, but it might have
been colder. Look at Manitoba, for in-
stance.

There were some shadows on the
ground other than his own that were
well calculated to frighten the ground
hog.

His terrestrial hogship didn't get back
into his warm hole a second too soon.

Mr. Willard's Position.

(Communicated.)
To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I was present in the Hall of the
House of Delegates when Hon. Jos. E. Wil-
lard rose in his seat and asked the late
Hon. William F. Reddy if he would
accept an amendment applying the doc-
trine of liability of employers to the
employees. Nothing was said by Colonel
Willard about farmers. I have been con-
nected with labor movements for years,
and I assert that there is no reason why
the "fellow servant," who is injured in a
shipyard or manufacturing plant should
sue his employer in a court of law as a
"fellow servant" on a railroad.

Who among us will say that he knows
the motives of Colonel Willard's heart?
Granted that he tried to defeat the
bill, he to-day advocates what our Con-
stitution says is done in the con-
cluding sentence of Section 102, which
practically suggests to the Legislature
that the principle may be extended to
all hazardous employment.

I know something about working peo-
ple and the labor movement. We have
listened to much demagoguery in the
past, and we have learned our lesson.
The Employers' Liability Bill cannot be
made an issue in this campaign. Thanks
to Hon. C. V. Meredith and his good work
in the Constitutional Convention, we have
the Liability Bill beyond the reach of
politicians. It is in the Constitution.

Nothing remains to be an issue, save
the much-discussed Willard amendment
as proposed by him—shall it apply to all
hazardous employment? Section 102 of
the Constitution says it may be done.

Whatever may be said about Colonel
Willard's position on the much-discussed
Employers' Liability Bill, one thing is certain,
and that is that he has a warm spot in
his heart for coming out boldly for putting con-
victs on the public roads, and for sug-
gesting a much-needed reform in our
school book adoptions, which will mean
cheaper text-books for the patrons of
the public schools if the single list sys-
tem, which he advocates, is adopted.

The advocacy of these reforms by Col-
onel Willard covers any and all political
sins which he may have committed in
the past. My advice to him is that
when he is attacked about the Employ-
ers' Liability Bill to talk mightily about these pres-
ent issues which he suggests, and he
will hear mighty little about a matter
which is now ancient history.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES J. GREENER.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1906.

THE LATEST BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE BUSINESS CAREER. By Albert
Shaw. 90 pages. \$1.00. Paul Elder &
Company, San Francisco.

The principles on which this recently
founded, in the University of California,
the Barbara Weinstock Lectureship for
the purpose of eliciting expert dis-
cussion upon the general subject of "The
Business Career," their first elucida-
tion in this little monograph, by Dr.
Shaw. "The Business Career," we be-
lieve, was the first attempt to treat the
subject in a popular and readable form,
and is now published in an attractive
little book by a San Francisco firm, Dr.
Shaw, best known to the public for his
editorship of "The Review of Reviews,"
takes a pessimistic view of the
dangers surrounding that aspect of
modern life, the business career. He
up in the word "commercialism." He
has a lofty opinion of the duties of the
business man in his relations to the com-
munity, and on the other hand, he has
no reason to feel discouraged over the way
in which the business man is fulfilling
these public relations. He says, "The
most useful and devoted, with whom
I come in contact are successful business
men of large affairs. They are not
concerned with simple and direct in-
terests; wide as the world in their
sympathies; lofty as the stars in their
aspirations for human betterment; and
in their classes of men, and respect-
ed to the point of veneration by those
who know them well, because they are
men of deep character, of high prin-
ciple, and of high professional attain-
ment." In large measure, the world is
made up of these professions from day
to day.

In older days, the three so-called
professions, the law, the church, and
the state, conferred a positive public
character upon their followers; but with
the changing years, not only have many
of the most useful and devoted, with
the demands of modern life, but "the
distinctions which have hitherto set apart
the professional classes have become
blurred, and the world is made up of
men of deep character, of high prin-
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Dr. Shaw shows, too, that even the
individual amassment of large cap-
ital has played a beneficial part in
the development of our business. "It
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